

more parallel, not converging to the same extent as in other species.

Dimensions of the typical skull:—

	mm.
Basal length .....	(c.) 247
Zygomatic breadth.....	(c.) 91
Intertemporal breadth .....	50
Distance between tips of postorbital processes ..	65
Nasals, length.....	102
"    breadth .....	46.5
Greatest breadth of muzzle on premaxillo- maxillary suture.....	45
Palatal length.....	167
Breadth of palate halfway between gnathion and palation .....	44.5
Second upper molar, length .....	11
"    "    greatest breadth .....	6.7
"    "    least breadth .....	4.5
First upper molar, length .....	10.5
"    "    greatest breadth.....	5.5
"    "    least breadth .....	3.6

*Hab.* Efulen, Cameroons.

*Type.* An incomplete skull, collected by Mr. G. L. Bates.  
British Museum no. 5. 11. 27. 20.

## LII.—*Some undescribed Species of Cicadidæ.*

By W. L. DISTANT.

### Subfamily *TIBICININÆ.*

#### Division *TETTIGADESARIA.*

##### *Collina obesa*, sp. n.

Body above dull dark ochraceous, finely, sparingly, palely pilose; body beneath with legs a little paler in hue; anterior femora irregularly spotted with castaneous, intermediate and posterior femora apically annulated, tibiæ biannulated, and bases and apices of the tarsi more or less castaneous; tegmina and wings hyaline and talc-like, the venation pale testaceous spotted with fuscous brown; the whole area of the tegmina is somewhat thickly and minutely spotted with pale fuscous, the wings (except on the veins) immaculate; the lateral margins of the pronotum are acutely medially produced and then concavely sinuate to base; tegmina a little more than two and a half times as long as broad; face with the central

carination very pronounced; head (including eyes) very little more than half the width of base of mesonotum; abdomen short and broad, only about one third longer than greatest breadth.

Long., excl. tegm., ♂ 21 mm.; exp. tegm. 52 mm.

Hab. — ? (Paris Mus.).

*Tettigades Lebruni*, sp. n.

Body and legs black, very longly and strongly pilose; pronotum with the posterior margin and an anterior spot on lateral margins, mesonotum with the posterior margin and the anterior and posterior angles of the basal cruciform elevation testaceous; tegmina and wings hyaline, the venation black; tegmina with the costal membrane, terminal veins to radial area, claval sutural vein, anterior venation to upper apical area, and some suffusions on ulnar veins ochraceous; wings with the veins a little here and there ochraceous on basal half; tegmina about two and a half times as long as greatest breadth, first and second ulnar areas about equal in length but shorter than third, apical areas short but varying in length, fourth ulnar area extending beyond middle of lower apical area, its terminal transverse vein outwardly convex.

Long., excl. tegm., ♂ ♀ 20–22 mm.; exp. tegm. 50–56 mm.

Hab. Patagonia, Santa Cruz (*Lebrun*, Paris Mus.).

Allied to *T. parva*, Dist., from the Argentine, but much larger, body more robust and pilose, tegmina with the apex of fourth ulnar area much broader and its terminal vein outwardly convex.

Division TAPHURARIA.

*Ueana maculata*, sp. n.

Body testaceous brown, about basal third of abdomen ochraceous; head with the anterior angles of lateral margins to vertex and an angulate fascia at the area of the ocelli black; pronotum with two central longitudinal lines, strongly amplified anteriorly and posteriorly, and the fissures piceous, the anterior and posterior margins paler testaceous; mesonotum with two central anterior obconical spots, denoted by their darker margins; apical abdominal segment black at base; tegmina and wings hyaline, in some lights with a pale bluish lustre; tegmina with the veins and costal membrane testaceous, the veins to apical areas more or less piceous, and the

transverse veins at bases of second and third apical areas infuscated, sometimes very strongly so; wings with the margins and apex of anal area infuscated; face strongly centrally sulcate, the lateral transverse ridges very coarse; rostrum reaching the posterior coxæ; anterior femora with three strong spines, posterior tibiæ with three long slender spines on inner margin and two on outer margin.

Long., excl. tegm., ♂ 19, ♀ 21½ mm.; exp. tegm., ♂ 60, ♀ 65 mm.

*Hab.* New Caledonia, Bourail (*H. Méray*, Paris Mus.).

#### Division PARNISARIA.

##### *Taipinga fuscata*, sp. n.

♀. Head and pronotum dull ochraceous; head with a spot at base of front and nearly the whole of the vertex piceous; pronotum with a central longitudinal fascia and an irregular spot on each lateral area piceous; mesonotum and abdomen black; mesonotum with two bent central longitudinal fasciæ and the lateral margins, and abdomen with the posterior segmental margins (excluding basal segment) dull ochraceous; body beneath and legs brownish ochraceous, posterior tibiæ paler, tarsi and rostrum more or less testaceous; tegmina and wings semihyaline, suffused with a pale fuscous tint, venation dull ochraceous; tegmina with a broad oblique reddish-brown fascia crossing the transverse veins at bases of apical areas, and the outer margin broadly and irregularly of the same colour; head with the front strongly produced and about as long as vertex; posterior pronotal angles distinctly subtriangularly produced; tegmina less than three times as long as greatest breadth.

Long., excl. tegm., ♀ 13 mm.; exp. tegm. 28 mm.

*Hab.* Transvaal; Rustenburg.

##### *Taipinga consobrina*, sp. n.

Head, pronotum, and mesonotum black, sparingly greyishly pilose; anterior and posterior margins and sometimes a central longitudinal fascia to pronotum, two central longitudinal inwardly angulated fasciæ to mesonotum, margins of cruciform elevation, and posterior margins of mesonotum ochraceous; abdomen ochraceous, two central basal spots and a lateral spot behind tympana black; abdomen beneath with a central and a lateral segmental series of spots on each side piceous; body beneath and legs ochraceous; face, space between

face and eyes, coxæ, and anterior femora beneath piceous; margins of face ochraceous; tegmina and wings hyaline, the venation brownish ochraceous; tegmina with the costal membrane ochraceous and margin of clavus piceous; rostrum just passing the intermediate coxæ; opercula in male elongate but posteriorly dilated; wings with five apical areas.

Long., excl. tegm., ♂ 16 mm.; exp. tegm. 34 mm.

*Hab.* Transvaal; Rustenburg (*Distant*); Lydenburg (*Zutrzenka*).

#### Division MELAMPALTARIA.

##### *Melampsalta Germaini*, sp. n.

♂. Body black; eyes ochraceous; ocelli and a central spot at base of head, a central fascia (ampliated posteriorly) and lateral and posterior margins to pronotum, lateral margins to mesonotum and the cruciform elevation (excluding anterior angles), coxæ and legs sanguineous; a central spot at posterior margin of pronotum, suffusions to coxæ and femora, and rostrum piceous; tegmina and wings hyaline, their extreme bases sanguineous, venation fuscous.

♀. Posterior margin of apical abdominal segment and apex of anal segment testaceous red.

Vertex of head foveate at basal sanguineous spot and near each lateral angle; anterior femora with three spines; tegmina about two and a half times as long as greatest breadth.

Long., excl. tegm., ♂ 10, ♀ 12 mm.; exp. tegm., ♂ 26, ♀ 29 mm.

*Hab.* New Caledonia (*Germain*, Paris Mus.).

##### KOBONGA, gen. nov.

♀. Head (including eyes) distinctly a little narrower than pronotum, front broad, much shorter than vertex, the lateral margins of the latter convex, ocelli placed on disk of vertex; face broadly centrally longitudinally sulcate, but the sulcation becoming narrow and evanescent before clypeus, strongly transversely striate, the striations not reaching lateral margins; rostrum not extending beyond the intermediate coxæ; pronotum a little shorter than mesonotum, the lateral margins sinuate, and obsolete centrally toothed; mesonotum (including cruciform elevation) almost as long as head and pronotum together, the cruciform elevation broadened anteriorly; tegmina in ♀ a little more than three times as long as

greatest breadth, the ulnar areas very long, either half as long again or twice as long as apical areas, the lower apical area placed longitudinally, basal cell about twice as long as broad; wings with six apical areas.

Allied to *Melampsalta*, but differing by the much greater length of the ulnar areas.

Type, *K. umbrimargo*, Walk. (*Cicula*).

#### BIRRIMA, gen. nov.

♂. Head (including eyes) a little wider than pronotum, front flattened, shorter than vertex, margins of both almost continuous, ocelli on disk, front ocellus near anterior margin of vertex; face a little depressed at base, only moderately prominent, centrally sulcate and strongly transversely ridged, about as broad as space between it and eyes; rostrum about reaching the posterior coxæ; pronotum shorter than mesonotum, its lateral margins nearly straight, its posterior angles distinctly prominently produced; mesonotum convex, cruciform elevation with the area defined by its produced angles broader than long; abdomen longer than space between apex of head and base of cruciform elevation; tympana entirely exposed; opercula globose, elevated, laterally extending a little beyond margin of abdomen, at sides exposing the cavities, not extending beyond base of abdomen; tegmina about three times as long as greatest breadth, basal cell narrower at apex than at base, about twice as long as broad, bases of the upper vein to lower ulnar area and the lower vein to radial area fused, the first emitted at some distance from the base of the second, apical areas eight, a short transverse vein near apex of clavus; wings with six apical areas; anterior femora with three slender spines, the apical one shortest, posterior tibiæ with some long slender spinules.

By the shape of the opercula this genus has considerable affinity to *Gymnotympana*, Stål (*Chlorocystaria*), but in other characters, especially by the venation of the tegmina, it belongs to the division *Melampsaltaria*.

It is probable that other species, of which I have seen only female examples, now included in the genus *Melampsalta* may belong here.

#### *Birrima Montrouzieri*, sp. n.

♂. Body piceous; front of head and anterior lateral margins of vertex castaneous; ocelli shining testaceous; eyes pale olivaceous speckled with black; pronotum with two central

longitudinal black fasciæ much widened at base; mesonotum with two anterior obscure central obconical spots; tympanal cavities ochraceous; a spot at base of face, anterior margins between face and eyes, legs, opercula, segmental margins to abdomen beneath, and the anal segment ochraceous or pale testaceous; broad longitudinal streaks to femora and bases of tibiæ piceous; tegmina and wings hyaline, the venation and costal membrane, postcostal area, and lower basal streak to the first ochraceous, the upper vein to lower ulnar area emitted from radial vein at about length of basal cell.

Long., excl. tegm., ♂ 21 mm.; exp. tegm. 65 mm.

*Hab.* New South Wales (Coll. Dist.) · Sydney (Stockholm Mus.).

LIII.—*Natural History Notes from the R.I.M.S. Ship 'Investigator,' Capt. T. H. Heming, R.N., commanding.*—Series III., No. 12. *Preliminary Report on the Indian Stalked Barnacles.* By N. ANNANDALE, D.Sc., Deputy Superintendent of the Indian Museum.

THE Stalked Barnacles collected from time to time by the Surgeon-Naturalist on board the Survey Ship 'Investigator' were obtained between latitudes 5° and 27° north and longitudes 50° and 99° east, and with a few exceptions from a depth of over 100 fathoms. Though the collection is not very large as regards individual specimens, a considerable number of forms are represented, a large proportion of which fall within the genus *Scalpellum*. Several of these are new, but Hæk's *acutum*\*, *velutinum*\*, *tenuë*\*, and *novæ-zealandiæ*\* are each represented by at least one characteristic example. Over one half of the individuals, moreover, belong to Weltner's *Scalpellum squamuliferum*, which is abundant in the neighbourhood of the Andamans and occurs at a depth of from 112 to 1840 fathoms. Our large series of this species is very uniform.

In the present paper I propose merely to describe the hermaphrodites or females of those forms which are in my opinion new †, all but two of them belonging to the above-mentioned genus. My thanks are due to Lieut.-Col. A. W. Alcock, I.M.S., F.R.S., Superintendent of the Indian

\* See my paper on "Malaysian Barnacles &c.," *Memoirs of the Asiatic Society of Bengal*, vol. i. (1905).

† Only those forms which are represented by at least two specimens have been described.